

cause he acts on good principles, consults the people of the country, and gives them work to do which suits them. *
He listens to reason and every time that I have told him that he ought to do such and such things, he has immediately ordered them to be done. Lord Melfort is exactly the opposite. ... He is a man of insupportable vanity, of which you will be fully persuaded when you learn that he tries to manage all the affairs of this kingdom, of which he has no knowledge, without consulting the leading Irishmen and without having taken any account of the finances or matters concerning the war and the police.¹

In fact, while Tyrconnel was the leader of the faction that hoped to make Ireland independent of England if dependent upon France, Melfort represented jacobitism rather than nationalism.

One of the causes which prevented the success of James was the defence of Londonderry. As he meant to transport his army from Ulster into the west of Scotland the possession of Deny was of importance to him. He could not afford* at all events, to leave a hostile garrison there, and the subjugation of Ulster in general was needful.

The siege lasted from April 18 to July 30, 1689. ^° new documents of great importance concerning it have come to light since Macaulay wrote. In the Manuscripts of the House of Lords, 1689-1690 (pp. 134-92), are papers laid before a committee appointed June 15, 1689, for enquiring into miscarriages in Ireland. Amongst others

are records
of the proceedings of the English Privy Council
with regard
to the relief of Londonderry, orders, letters
from Ireland,
and other documentary material of value,
including Colonel
Lundy's instructions as governor of
Londonderry. The
chief authorities Macaulay used are easily
accessible.
Walker's True Account of the Siege of
Londonderry and

¹ Ibid. pp. 292-3.